FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834. [NO. 902.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
at $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; or if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store lately occupied by James Jones, one door east of Mr. McArn, on Hay Street, offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
SHOES AND BROGANS, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

all of which, he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash or Country produce. Friends and the Public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES MAHONEY.
Sept. 8, 1834. 1-3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at September Term, 1834, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Williamson Whitehead. Those indebted to the estate, are requested to settle their accounts. And all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for settlement, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, will be offered for sale at the store lately occupied by the dec'd. the entire stock in hand, consisting of a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Drugs, &c.

THOMAS J. CURTIS,
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY. } *Ex'rs.*

Fayettville, *Sept.* 9, 1834. 1 4w.

BOARDING HOUSE AND LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has a known apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old

H B

Fayetteville, August 20, 1834. 1-tf.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1834, I will proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 27th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following pieces of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1833, and the incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
Lot Lower Fayetteville, Jno. G. Coster, value $100	0 50
North side Hay St., do do do do $100	0 50
South do do do do do do $100	0 50
Hay St., Wm. M. Johnson, do $1000	$5 80
Robeson st. and 2 polls, do do do $100	$2 50
Person st. and 2 polls, Jno P. Leonard for Thos. Smith, do $25	$2 13
near Mrs. Hawley's, 1 poll, William Lumsden, do $50	$1 75
Bow st., Daniel McNeill, do $50	0 25
Hay st., A. L. Gomez, $400	$2 00

Unlisted, subject to double tax.

Old st formerly Bank Cape Fear and Jas. Seawell's, Miss M. Bingham's, $500 $2 50

Mason Alley and 1 poll, Jno. Burklee, $50 $1 25

Hay st., Jesse Birdsall, $200 $1 00

Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, $200 $1 00

Hay st. John Ellis, Sen., $100 0 50

Orange st., G. R. Ferguson, dec'd, $50 0 05

Person st. and 1 poll, George Fletcher, &c. $2 50

Mumford st., Betty Mallett, $300 $1 50

Part of the *following Lots are unknown.*

Hillsborough st., joins Mrs. James, $200, supposed ½ acre 2 year's tax, $1 00

do joins the above, $150, 2 year's tax, $1 25

do joins Harris and Patterson, $100 0 50

Rowan st., joins Jno. Patterson, $100 0 50

Hogg st., formerly McColl's, $200, 2 year's tax, $2 00

do do do do do $100, 2 do do $1 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1834. 1-ts.

FOR RENT.

A convenient and retired DWELLING HOUSE on Gillespie Street. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

September 4, 1834. 1-tf.

CHEAP PAPER

At the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the STORE on Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. E. B. Drake, between the Stores of Messrs. James Gibson and Lewis Brown, where he offers for sale, and will continue to keep on hand, a good supply of

GROCERIES, &c.

He solicits public patronage, and pledges himself that his articles shall merit it.

September 9, 1834. 1-3w.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

THIRD CLASS FOR 1834.

TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C. on Wednesday, 1st October, 1834.

CAPITAL, $5,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,010	is	2,010
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	30	is	3,000
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
366 Prizes of	15	is	5,460
6000 Prizes of	9	is	54,000
6000 Prizes of	5	is	30,000
6000 Prizes of	3 50	is	21,000
18829 Prizes amounting to			$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme formed by the Terminating Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The Prizes of $9, $5, and $3 50 are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second will be entitled to $3 50 each.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel, it terminating with figure 3 will entitle the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 3 to $9 each; and 32567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 7, will be entitled to $5 each; and suppose 41530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with the figure 0, will be entitled to $3 50 each. Every package of 10 Tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0, so that the holder of a package of 10 Tickets as put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denomination of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes

A Package of 10 whole Tickets will cost	$35
And must draw nett	$14 87½
	$20 12½

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $20 12½ get the managers' certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $14 87½, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets	$20 12½
For 10 Half do.	10 06¼
For 10 Quarter do.	5 03

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets	$3 50
Halves	1 75
Quarters	87½

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

☞All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

September 5, 1834. 1 *ld.*

Taken up

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 31st ult. a negro man who calls himself JOE, and says he belongs to Mr. Simpson, of Bladen County. He is about 25 years old, nearly 6 feet high, no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward. prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRED'K. MOORE, *Jailer.*

Sept. 2d, 1834. 900-tf.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

For Sale,

A BAROUCHE AND HARNESS.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

August 20, 1834. 99tf.

CONSTABLE BONDS
For sale at the Book Store.

DONALDSON ACADEMY,
And Manual Labour School.

THE Trustees of this Academy held their semi-annual meeting on the 2d and 3d instant. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was elected President, George McNeill, Treasurer, and Jas. H. Hooper, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The School has been in operation for nine months. The first quarter numbered 55, the last 96 Scholars. This increase of Scholars shows plainer than words can do, the growing prosperity of the School The income from tuition, &c, required the aid of $27 50 only, to defray the salaries of the Principal and two Assistants. It is thus reduced to a certainty, even at the present low price of tuition, that when the Institution is provided with suitable buildings and apparatus, the School will sustain itself. But the Trustees are anxious to reduce still lower, the price of tuition; and this they will do so soon as the funds of the Institution will justify it Additional Instructors, Globes, a Theodolite, &c, will be furnished next quarter; and arrangements are making, by which an apparatus for Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., will be procured as speedily as possible.

The Manual Labour Department promises well. The plan adopted by the Trustees to induce the Students to labour, has been attended with the happiest results: and as it is the determination of the Trustees to make this department profitable as well as honorable to the Students, as soon as tools, materials and shops can be procured, every Student will be required to sustain the noble spirit of independence, which already operates in a good degree on the pupils, inducing them to look upon the idle as a useless drone, and on those alone as worthy of applause and imitation who are determined to support themselves. The experiment has proved that a young man without friends may, by his own industry, obtain an education at this School. The sum paid by the Trustees for work done by the Students, for the Institution, is $178 50: but this does not embrace the work done by the Students for themselves and others, nor the unfinished work in the shops. The Trustees desire no profit from the work of the Students;—whatever is made by them is their own The moral deportment of the Students, so far as a very large portion is regarded, cannot be excelled by the same number in any institution, and the health of the Academy will bear comparison with that of any school of the same size. The Trustees have purchased about 30 acres of Land, with houses containing 20 rooms—3 work shops, 3 kitchens, smoke houses, a spring house, stables, and five enclosed gardens, for $3000. They are now erecting an Academy 54 x 30 feet, two stories, with two wings 36 by 28 feet each. This building, including the Cupola, &c will cost near $3000; and will be completed by the first of November.

The Trustees feel themselves safe in declaring that they do not think a more suitable Principal than Mr. Colton could have been procured in the United States. And it is with confidence that they invite the attention and the examination of the public to the mode in which they have conducted and managed the concerns of this interesting Institution committed to their care. It now remains with a generous public to decide whether this School, promising, and already in its infancy effecting so much good to this section of our beloved State, shall be suffered to fail, or shall be carried on to that eminent usefulness to which it aspires. If the public will sustain it by a liberal patronage, it will, under God's blessing continue to shed its influence long after its first friends and founders shall have finished their labours on earth The School will resume its exercises on the 2d Wednesday in October next. By the Board,

B ROBINSON, Pres't

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1834. 1tf.

Notice.

AT September Term, 1834, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of William L. Hawley were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the Estate are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Adm'r.

September 2, 1834

Further Notice.

ON Wednesday, the 24th day of September, 1834, at the Store on Person street, lately occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, all the Stock in trade consisting of a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fur and wool HATS. sole and upper LEATHER, calf and morocco SKINS, shoe THREAD, Blacking, Varnish, Lasts, &c. &c. Also a Negro BOY, a shoemake.

At the Dwelling house, on Thursday, the 25th September, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, together with other articles of personal property, viz, a gold patent Lever WATCH, a superior double-barrel GUN, one CARRYALL & Harness, one milch COW, &c.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1834. 900-4*t.*

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence, as usual, on the *first Monday in November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March.* The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The graduation fee is $20.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834. 97-tf.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the first of May last, his negro man BOB. He is about 25 or 30 years old; has a high forehead, quite black, and a good countenance. He has broad shoulders and is very wide from the point of one Jaw to the other; walks brisk and inclines to be knockneed; he has one or two scars on his breast which appears to have been done with a whip. I purchased him of a man by the name of John Jennings who said he lived in North Carolina. I will give $10 to any person who will apprehend said negro and lodge him in Jail, and give me information of the same.

JOHN C. JETER.

Fish dam, Union District S. C. —98-1mf3m.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time.* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb	
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf

Guy Rivers,

A NEW Novel, will be received to day. Also, Ayesha, a Novel. Shaw's Architect, &c &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 2, 1834.

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

At the last Term of the County Court of Hyde, a public meeting was held in the Court House, to nominate some suitable person to represent this District in Congress.

Caleb Spencer, Esq., Senator elect from Hyde County, was called to the Chair; and R. M. G. Moore and Riley Murray, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

After some appropriate remarks from Major Alex. F. Gaston, he offered the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting highly disapprove of the political course of Dr. Hall in Congress.

2nd. *Resolved*, That it is essential to the prosperity of this Congressional District, that its interests should be confided to a more trustworthy representative.

3rd. *Resolved*, That of the several individuals suggested as worthy of the honor which Dr. Hall has abused, by his vacillating and time-serving policy, Wilson B. Hodges, Esq. is most acceptable to this meeting, on account of his political principles, his private worth, and his sterling integrity.

4th. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with the other Committees composing this Congressional District; and to request their co-operation in removing from its confidence, one who has so long abused his trust.

The Resolutions were read to the meeting, and it was highly gratifying to perceive that there was not a dissenting voice.

Pirates.—The English gun brig Savage, from Portsmouth, England, having on board sixteen pirates, said to have robbed the Mexican, of Salem, some time since, arrived at Salem on Wednesday. They were to be taken to Boston for trial.

A Sailor's Description of Hunting.—Going to see my father the other day, he ax'd me to take a voyage a hunting with him. So when the swabber had rigg'd the horses, they brought me one to stow myself on board of—one that they told me was in such a trim, she would go as fast on any tack as a Faulksome cutter. So I got aloft, and clapped athwart ship, and made as much way as the best on 'em; and on the windward of a gravel pit we espied a hare at anchor—and so we weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse come plump ashore upon a rock; the back stay broke; she pitched me over the forecastle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder, and hang me if I ever sail on land privateering again.

A Peep at New England.—The subjoined is the concluding paragraph of a long, well-written, and sensible letter from a correspondent of the Fredericksburg Arena: It is dated West Point (N. Y.) and is headed —*A Peep at New England, No. 7.* There is a concentration of good sense and true philosophy in the short paragraph quoted, which (says the Baltimore Patriot) is worthy of all praise, and certainly not less of imitation. The writer says:

"Our people ought to travel Northward oftener. They would learn much that is valuable, in a mere pecuniary point of view: and they would profit much more, in *unlearning* the prejudices which ignorance alone and misrepresentation, have fostered against our Northern brethren. The latter, too, have some (though fewer) reciprocal prejudices, which a closer intercourse would cure. It is of unspeakable importance that these mutual dislikes should be weeded away. The perpetuity of our Union, and the peace, the liberty, the happiness of its members, may, in a great degree, depend upon the accomplishment of that expurgation. There cannot be a simple recipe.—*The North and the South need only know each other better to love each other more.*"

It is a good thing when one can give a reason for the political faith which he professes; and if the following anecdote be true, which we have good reason to believe, there is one person at least who knows why he hurrahs for Jackson:

"Hallo, Tom, are you for Jackson?"
"Yes, to be sure I am."
"Why?"
"Because these Jackson times are the easiest I ever knew—my master can get no more houses to build, and I don't have to work one day in six. Hurrah for Jackson!"—*U. S. Gaz.*

New Bank.—The whole amount of Stock, authorized by the Charter of this Corporation, having been taken, the Books of Subscription have been closed.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The letter bearing the signature of Mr. D. A. SMITH, broaches a question of no little magnitude. We therefore give it, as we receive it, with the proper name of the writer, which being extensively known as that of a merchant and practical man, will attract more consideration for his suggestion than if it were put forth anonymously. The scheme is too grave a one for a hasty opinion. It is entirely new to us, and to every one of our readers, probably, except the gentleman who submits it. The work proposed to be accomplished by it, however, is one vast in magnitude, and equally vast in the political and statistical views of it. It is one to the undertaking of which by the General Government a considerable portion of our fellow citizens are opposed on constitutional grounds, (though we are not,) yet which many of them would not be unwilling to see in the hands of a company of individuals able and willing to carry it through.

BALTIMORE, 28TH AUGUST, 1834.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Since the introduction of Rail roads into the United States, I have indulged a sanguine hope, that, at no distant period, one would be made from the Seat of the General Government to New Orleans; but as the constituted authorities of our country appear to be decidedly adverse to the promotion of great national improvements, by appropriations from the public treasury, it has occurred to me, that there is one other source from which means may be obtained to accomplish such an object, within a very short space of time. I would propose that the Charter of the Bank of the United States be renewed on terms mutually acceptable to the Government and to the Stockholders, on condition that the Bank shall construct a Rail Road from the city of Richmond to Mobile, or some other point on navigable water sufficient for steamboats of a large class, in the State of Alabama; and that the institution shall have power to collect such rates for tolls and transportation as shall be sufficient to defray expenses, and yield an interest upon the capital invested, of not less than 5 per cent. per annum. I mention Richmond as the point of departure, because a Rail Road has been authorized by the State of Virginia, and is now about to be constructed from Fredericksburg to Richmond, which will form a link in the chain of upwards of 100 miles, with a very slight deviation from a direct line. It would also afford to millions of travellers the gratification of passing through the Metropolis of the Ancient Dominion, one of the main pillars of our Confederacy, the birth place of genius and patriotism. The total distance from Richmond to Mobile appears to be, by reference to the map, about 950 miles; of which there are between 80 and 90 miles of Rail Road now in use, from Petersburg to the Roanoke, also on the line of the proposed national highway—consequently, about 850 miles would be required to be constructed by the Bank. I have had some experience from having assisted, with unremitting attention, in the making of a mile of Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington, which my son, an Engineer, had contracted to complete, and I have had the advice of one or two gentlemen of science and experience, who concur in the opinion, that a Rail Road can be made for less than fifteen thousand dollars per mile, passing from Virginia through the Carolinas and Georgia to Mobile, with a double track, without resort to stationary power, and with curves on which locomotives could play at high rates of speed. Thirteen millions of dollars would be requisite to accomplish the work, and with the capital in hand twenty thousand laborers might be put upon the work during the next year. Its completion would perfect a line of communication from Boston to St. Louis, in Missouri, by steam power, and could not fail to advance the United States in prosperity at least twenty years beyond its present condition. It would be worth to Louisiana fifty millions of dollars, and would greatly increase the value of land upon all the Western waters.

The disbursement of so much capital would be particularly advantageous to the Southern States, and give an impetus to trade generally that would produce the most happy results; and to the Government it would be a blessing of inestimable value. With a population destined to be so numerous, and in a shape so condensed, as it would be by such a line of road, the United States, in case of war, might bid defiance to a combination of all the European Powers. The road would perpetuate the Seat of Government, afford ample protection to the slave-holding States, give facilities to commerce and to the transportation of the mails, and military means, which we have hitherto never contemplated.

The people who send their produce to New Orleans, and are in the habit of trading between the two great marts of commerce, N. Orleans and New York, may, by means of the proposed communication, pass from the one city to the other in six or seven days, and in ninety-six hours, or four days and nights, at fifteen miles per hour, reach the Seat of Government from New Orleans.

Members of Congress, from distant places, may reside with their families in Washington during the session, and the wealthy and fashionable folks from the South and East will flock in great numbers to Washington to spend their winters and gaze at the congregated wisdom of the nation.

I have stated the extent of the capital requisite for the contemplated work at thirteen millions of dollars, which I believe to be more than sufficient, as the work would doubtless be executed with a due attention to economy, both as regards capital and time. With such views the managers would direct that the superstructure of the bridges should be in all cases of wood, and small wooden bridges substituted for stone culverts. There are splendid wooden bridges over the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, that have been in use for more than twenty-five years, requiring very trifling repairs since their erection, and which did not cost one-tenth of the expense of building similar structures of stone. Although I would propose to confine the expenditures for such a work to the smallest estimate necessary to the accomplishment of the object, yet if fifteen or eighteen millions should be requisite, it would be unimportant; for I hold it to be unquestionable, that whenever any object, required to be effected by labor, will yield an acceptable interest upon the cost of the labor bestowed upon it, such object is a good investment of capital, and does not lessen the means of those who supply the money, but constitutes a circulating medium, which is as tangible as money itself. In the case of the Bank, the Stockholders would be subject to the loss of interest during the construction of the work, which would operate as a considerable bonus for a renewal of the Charter; and I would stipulate that the mails should be carried free of cost. But as the stock would be one of permanent character, both as to duration and profit, after the completion of the road, the Bank could have no difficulty in selling it to individuals, which I would give the power to do in the law, or to such of the States as might require it.

On a road of such extent, passing through the Capitols of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to Alabama, and from thence to N. Orleans, to upper Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and also to Mexico, it would be difficult to estimate correctly the number of passengers that would travel upon it daily. No one would encounter the risks of the sea or of steamboats for many days on the Mississippi and Ohio, and I would think it a small calculation to reckon the number of passengers that would arrive and depart, daily, from Richmond and Mobile, at 200. That number, at three cents per mile, the usual rate upon Railroads, estimating the distance at 900 miles, would yield a gross revenue of three millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or thirty per cent upon the capital invested. As the Bank would be restricted to an interest not exceeding five per cent., the rate of transportation would necessarily have to be reduced as low as one cent per mile, and probably lower; but the parties possessing all other portions of the road between Virginia and New York, would derive immense profit from their investments.

The Railroad between Baltimore and Washington will be in operation in June or July next, and a continuous line of Railroads will, by that period, be completed between Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and New York. That portion of the road which lies between Baltimore and Columbia, will, I hope, soon be commenced, as the stock has been subscribed, and offers great inducement to the stockholders to make the road with the least possible delay.

The only space between New York and Mobile which would require to be travelled in steamboats, is from the seat of Government to Fredericksburg, and that link would be very promptly filled up by the State of Virginia, or by individuals, if there should appear to be a chance of success of the project I propose.

I should also mention that the proposed road, in its course through the State of Georgia, will touch at Augusta, which is in a direct line from Milledgeville, and is the point of termination of the Rail Road from Charleston, which is now in operation. Many other Rail Roads would soon be projected to connect the cities upon the seaboard of the Southern country with the main stem or National Road. A Rail Road is also mentioned to be in contemplation from Augusta to Athens, and from thence to Memphis, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Tennessee.

If you think the subject worthy of notice in your valuable paper, be pleased to remark upon it in any way you may think proper.

I am, dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,

D. A. SMITH.

Judge McLean.—The editor of the Missouri Enquirer, a paper which has lately been established in Liberty, Missouri, in speaking of Judge McLean, says—

"Never, perhaps, since the organization of this government, has it been the misfortune of the American people to witness a period so fruitful of political discord and civil convulsion, as the last ten years; amid the general warfare of which, Judge McLean has stood aloof from party crimination and recrimination, the advocate all the while of sound but conciliating measures, confidant and officer of two successive and antagonist administrations, with the merited approbation of each of the conflicting parties; his mild and pacific disposition, only equalled by his profound acquirements and his devoted patriotism.—These happy and noble qualities have, and we hope ever will be, the distinguishing characteristics of this individual. And whether or not he shall ever be called by the American people to fill a higher station than he at present occupies, but few, if any, in our humble opinion, more deserves, or could, with more unanimity of the interests and satisfaction of every party, be promoted to the first office in the nation."

Now be it remembered that President Jackson is at the Hermitage; that he travelled leisurely from Washington to his home, through an interior country; that the results of the Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana elections, at the date of these publications, were just fairly known at Nashville; that a Convention for revising the Constitution of Tennessee, was then closing its session at that place. We say, let these facts be noted and connected, and it seems to me they convey pretty important indications. We add another: Gen. Eastin Morris, the Editor of the proposed new paper, was an original Jackson man, In 1824, he was a citizen of Dark county, Ohio, and was on the list of Jackson electors then nominated and voted for. It would be well for the Ohio Van Buren Jacksonites to be informed of these matters and to reflect upon them. May be they are kicking against the pricks.

The Blue Book.—All who wish to understand the immense patronage of the Executive of the United States, ought to possess himself of this work. The facilities for corruption, and the means, are almost inconceivable. Among other facts disclosed, it appears there are between three and four hundred post-offices the income of which does not nett one dollar per annum to the Postmaster! Of what public use can such offices be? There would seem to be no reason for establishing them, but to extend the patronage of the Department, and to confer on one individual the franking privilege.

Cincinnati Gaz.

Precisely. The Editor of the Gazette has, in this case, (as he does more frequently than any one we know) jumped at the conclusion from a point at which others would only begin their inquiry. The Post-Office Establishment has been converted into a stupendous electioneering machine, by means of which all sorts of trumpery extra prints are lavishly distributed, handbills circulated, correspondence kept up between *central committees*, &c. In the process of this operation, the Post Office has, to be sure, become insolvent. But even that circumstance does not bring it to a halt in its career of "glory." Uncle Sam is able to pay off all scores. To make a show, indeed, of bringing its expenses within its income, important mail facilities are discontinued. But, at the same moment, in the midst of profuse professions of economy, and by way of restricting the abuse of the franking privilege, the Post Office people go on *creating new Post Offices*, and of course new frank masters, *at the rate of a thousand Post Offices a year.* Yes, it has been officially published, that no fewer than 499 new Post Offices were established from the first of January to the first of July last; and there is reason to believe that these Government favors have been even more lavishly distributed, from the first of July to this time. So much for economizing the public expenditure, and reforming the abuses, "which have brought the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections!"

I don't like to see gallanting on the Sabbath day.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

From the American Almanac, for 1834.

The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year, (1834) will happen, is the Eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday the 13th of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last, September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 30 degrees E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer the earth, than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is *almost* total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the uneclipsed part even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the Earth the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even when the Sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the Moon when full; and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, if placed in the Sun, will probably be noticed; and for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration, the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays will be quite, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of the Annular eclipse of February 12th, 1831, it was observed by the Editor, that the thermometer in the Sun, fell from 73 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. The principal places, in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place will be at Tuscaloosa and Beaufort—these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situate about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the Earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles.—Those of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle—the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, compared with which even the Niagara sinks into mediocrity—will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect that the Moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabitable portions of the United States, or until August 7th, 1860.

As, at the time of the eclipse of February, 1831, much inconvenience and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the Sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that should the sky, during the continuance of the elipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, *only*, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

The New York papers, some of them, are very severe upon the measure of reducing the standard of the Gold Coin, which passed Congress at the last session by such a majority as took away from it the character of a party measure. We expressed our opinion, at the time, that the reduction was rather too great, though, upon the whole, we desired, in compliance with what we supposed to be the wishes of the merchants and the gold-miners, that the experiment should be made. Now it *is* made, or making, we wish to see it fairly tried. To show what others think of it, however, we copy the following:—*Nat. Intell.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

The Gold Humbug.—With an air of triumph, the Organ in this city announces that the ship Victoria has brought 50,000 sovereigns (English gold coins) to this country. Why were they brought here? Were they made a present of, by some generous English banker or fundholder? Or were they *bought*, and the full value paid for them, in order to speculate upon the folly that has led to the debasement of our coin? The tory papers really speak of importations of gold, as if it was so much gained to the country; whereas the public suffers not only about five per cent. on the whole amount, by the debasing alloy, but its silver is in the mean time withdrawn to pay for the gold. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Prejudice.—The following forcible and beautiful delineation of prejudice is ascribed by Hugh Worthington, a late English divine, to the celebrated Dr. Price: "Prejudice may be compared to a misty morning in October: a man goes forth to an eminence, and he sees at the summit of a neighboring hill, a figure apparently of gigantic stature—for such the imperfect medium through which he is viewed would make him appear. He goes forward a few steps and the figure advances towards him; the size lessens as they approach; they draw still nearer, and the extraordinary appearance is gradually but sensibly diminished; and at last they meet, and perhaps the person he had taken for a monster proves to be his own brother."

The Blind Man's Bible.—We have before us, in a goodly quarto volume, the Gospel of St. Mark, printed, or rather embossed, for the use of the blind. This is the first book that has been prepared in this country, on this plan. It is the handy work of Mr. Snider, the gentleman who acts as secretary of the institution, and is a beautiful illustration, if not fulfilment, of the prophecy, that the "blind shall see." This admirable specimen of the art of embossing letters, is worthy the attention of the curious.—*United States Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Pearce, from Havre, and the Columbus, Captain Cobb, from Liverpool, arrived last night. The dates received by these vessels are to the 31st July from Liverpool, 30th from London, 1st of August from Havre, and 31st from Paris.

We give below the King's speech on the opening of the Chambers. To Americans perhaps the most important feature in it is that in which he alludes to the law which is necessary the Chambers should pass for the fulfilment of the treaties he has entered into. He has no doubt in view his treaty with this country. His remarks in regard to Spain would seem to point at a direct interference by France in the war raging in that country.

KING'S SPEECH.

It is ever with a lively satisfaction that I find myself amongst you. I am particularly happy at finding you assembled around me at a moment when the suffrages of the nation have just been manifested in so striking a manner.

Those suffrages have approved the liberal and moderate policy which the Chamber, in its previous sessions, have so fully sustained. It is the policy of the charter. France desires repose under the ægis of those tutelary institutions which her wisdom and courage have preserved from all attacks. My government has hastened to meet the expectations of the country, and success has not failed to wait on our perseverance. Wherever criminal enterprises have given rise to a disastrous contest, the cause of the nation has triumphed. The National Guard and the army, whose devotion you will appreciate with me, have repressed disorders with no less fidelity than energy, and the peaceable execution of the laws passed in the last session, has shown the weakness of the exciters of disturbances, and restored confidence to the public mind.

We now gather the fruits. Our industry and our commerce have experienced a double increase. I have contemplated with pleasure these results in the great exposition of domestic industry which has demonstrated the extent of our conquests in that department of labor, and of the hopes we are justified in entertaining from it.

These will take root under the favoring protection of peace, under the direction of an active and foreseeing administration, under the influence of wise laws, which, in seconding the progress of agriculture and industry, will open new channels to commerce, and I have reason to hope that the still growing prosperity of the country will enable us to meet the public expenses with the ordinary resources of the State.

The financial laws will be submitted to your consideration at the period allotted by the rules of that department.

The laws necessary for the execution of treaties, and those which are still necessary for the complete execution of the charter, will be anew presented in the course of this session.

I have to felicitate myself on the state of our relations with foreign Powers.

The internal dissensions which disturb Portugal, have been brought to a close. I have concluded with the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, a treaty which has already had the most salutary influence on the re-establishment of peace in the Peninsula. Always intimately connected with England, I am directing my attention, in concert with my allies, to the situation of Spain, where a new complication of circumstances has arisen, which demands the serious consideration of those Powers who signed the treaty of the 22d April.

The state of affairs in the East is satisfactory, and every thing announces that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

I rely, gentlemen, and shall on every occasion rely, on your loyal assistance. I knew no other interest than that of France, I have no other wishes than for her welfare. To consolidate our institutions, rally around the throne and the charter, every good Frenchman, whilst isolated attacks or the combined attempts of opposite factions, are repressed with equal firmness, such is the sole object of my efforts; and my sweetest recompense will be that affection of my country, the testimonials of which ever excite in me a sympathy so profound.

Numerous cries of *Vive le Roi* followed this discourse. M. Theirs, Minister of the Interior, afterwards read the oath prescribed for the Deputies, and each of the Deputies, present replied, "I swear it."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 1.—We have a fair demand this morning from dealers and spinners, and at the full prices of yesterday. About 4000 bags are sold, consisting principally of American.

HAVRE, July 31.—407 bales Louisiana Cotton at 113 a 128f; 51 do. Georgia at 122f 50; 50 Mobile at 114f.

Life of Lafayette.—We are glad to learn from the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine, that Professor Doucoudray Holstein, of Geneva College, (N. Y.) is about preparing a carefully written work, entitled "The Life and Times of the Marquis Gilbert Mottier de Lafayette." No person is better qualified for this effort than Professor Holstein. He was the intimate companion and friend of Lafayette in his most trying years, and once by strategem, if we mistake not, relieved that Apostle of Liberty from the horrors of a prison. As a writer, Professor H. possesses the best ability and taste. His office allows him leisure, and his affinities and habits are all of a literary character. His papers in the Knickerbocker, on various subjects, have met with a wide prevalence and praise.—*Com. Intel.*

We find the following in the New York Courier and Enquirer:

Another Book from the South.—Hitherto the Southern States, full as they are of talent, have done much less than their share towards the establishment of our national literary character. *Why* this has been the case, we are not prepared to say—but whatever the reason may be, the reproach seems now in a fair way to be removed. South Carolina has lately produced one book of very great merit, in the novel of Guy Rivers; and we hear that another is to be forthcoming of which great expectations are formed. We know nothing of it except from report which speaks of it as a collection of tales and sketches in two volumes; but the high reputation of the author, Professor Nott, of Columbia, S. C. we do know right well. In his own State he is ranked with the very highest, both for talents and acquirements. —There was an article of his in one of the numbers of the Southern Review, which alone proves him to be a man of first rate abilities and a very superior writer.

The following highly interesting information is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ult. of which we shall no doubt shortly have the authentic particulars:

Nat. Intel.

"*Desperate engagement between the U. S. Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.*—By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed, and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the U. States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope will furnish the details of this affair."

From the Tuscaloosa Expositer.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

MR. EDITOR:—I was much amused by an article from a South Carolina paper, which I saw recently, in the Flag, giving a most ridiculous account of the origin of nullification. It traced nullification back to the Devil and says, that he has been the great preacher of nullification ever since his first movement in that doctrine, and gave as proof of it his influence upon Eve in inducing her to nullify the law of God, or more properly in transgressing it. Now I would say to those who are so wonderfully pleased with that ridiculous and scandulous piece of writing, that it was not Eve's nullification, but Adam's *union* which brought sin and death into the world.—Adam was just like the rest of the union men too perfect a *submissionist* to withdraw from the vortex of *consolidation*. Had he seceded from Eve, or, "*interposed to arrest the progress of the evil*" all would have been well. The other examples of Noah and Lot are both good illustrations of the virtue of secession, which is a twin sister to nullification, having both the same *father, the sovereign rights of the States*. Who can deny but that Noah and his family *seceded* from the world *consolidated in sin* and that if he had remained in the *union* he would have been drowned with the rest of the *submissionists?* no one. Who can deny, but that Lot *seceded* from Sodom, *consolidated* in sin and vice and that his wife was converted into a pillar of salt because her *submissive* principles inclined her to remain in the *union?*

Now who would not be a seceder, or a nullifier which is the same thing if they are such conservative principles?

The writer of that ridiculous article seemed to view opposition to any thing which was settled and in which a majority agreed, no matter how tyrannical, base or currupt that majority, as the result of the Great Nullifier the Devil's preaching and that those who were concerned in this opposition would go to hell most certainly; by the by, a doctrine perfectly in keeping with the principles of the submissionists, or tories as they are called in many parts of the United States. The Editor of the Flag when he selected that piece for his paper certainly forgot that he was publishing a most condemnatory piece against the fathers of the Revolution, who purchased our liberties by *nullifying* the laws of Great Britian, who opposed the settled policy of England and who most strenuously protested against yielding *tacitily* and *submissively* to the *consolidation policy* of their mother country. If simple opposition to any settled policy of a government, or to its laws be the fruit of the Devil's influence, the Editor of the Flag certainly did not reflect that by publishing the extract, he was condemning the President and all the collar men like himself, to the dark regions of Pluto, for who has been more violent in opposition to the settled policy of the government in relation, to the national Bank, who *has nullified* more constitutional laws than Andrew Jackson, or what people have been more mad and outrageous in aiding Jackson in his opposition to the constitution and laws of the country than his partisans?—The fact is if the Devil be the author of these things last mentioned, which according to the extract in the Flag he most certainly is, I think a toast which I heard on the 4th of July, is very true and very expressive of those sentiments.

"*Andrew Jackson, Van Buren and the Devil,* a political Trinity."

NED BUCKET.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Collar presses, in their perpetual clamor about "Monsters," forget the use the Regency makes of the Safety Fund Banks. This scheme, as is well known, was contrived to secure to the Regency the control and aid of the "sinews of war." After bringing all the local banks under the serveillance of political commissioners, the Regency next set about making their private fortunes out of the stocks. Bank Charters were placed in the hands of Collar Commissioners, who gave the stock to the Regency and their minions, by whom it was sold out to capitalists at a round premium. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have, in this way, been legislated into the pockets of "the party." The following Letter from Doctor Maxwell, when a member from the Assembly from Jefferson county, will show how banks are obtained, and for whose benefit.

"ALBANY, January 7, 1834.

Dear Judge: Yours is just received. There are more applications for banks this year than ever before. You must make out a complete list of directors, officers, &c. and if obtained you must know how. IT MUST BE A JACKSON BANK; and the BANK JUNTO, in this place, must be allowed a FINGER IN THE PIE.

Yours, truly, PH. MAXWELL.

Z. ALLEN, Judge, &c."

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

After a session of three months, this Convention have agreed in Committee upon a Constitution. In its provisions are the following:

Imprisonment for debt is abolished, in all cases where there is not a presumption of fraud, and where the debtor delivers up his estate for the benefit of creditors, according to law.

Members of the Legislature are made ineligible by the Legislature to any office or place of trust, during the time for which they were elected, except that of Justices of the Peace, or Trustees of a literary Institution.

The Legislature is prohibited from passing laws for emancipating the slaves without the consent of the owner, or without paying the owner a full equivalent in money.

The Legislature is prohibited from chartering more than one Bank, at any one session, and that a regular session. No Bank Charter is ever to be renewed; nor shall the Legislature have any power to take stock in any Bank, which shall operate as a pledge of the public faith, and subject the people to taxation for its redemption.

Lotteries are expressly prohibited in the State and the passage of laws forbidding the sale of foreign tickets is made the duty of the Legislature.

Divorces by the Legislature are forbidden. They may authorise the Courts to grant divorces, by uniform laws.

We have already mentioned that the Judges are made elective by the Legislature; the Supreme Court Judges for a term of twelve years, those of the inferior Courts for eight.

The right of suffrage is extensive, requiring only citizenship, the age of 21 years, and six months residence in the county.

The Legislature and Governor to be chosen for two years, after the next term, which is to be three. The elections are in August, The first election in 1835—the second in 1838—and every two years thereafter.

Extra Allowances.—The Chilicothe (Ohio) Whig says: "One of the citizens of this place, who was the owner of a large amount of stock in the Ohio Stage Company, and who was ignorant of the extra allowances made by Major Barry to the leading men in the company, has commenced a suit for his share of the spoils. There are others in the same situation and we may soon expect some amusing developments."

On the 10th inst. last a man by the name of Wm. Reynolds, of Dover, Mass. came to his death by a blow from *his father*, upwards of 70 years of age, with a fire shovel, the edge of which penetrated the unfortunate man's skull, into and through a portion of the brain. The outrage was committed in a fit of intemperance.

The Five-Fingered Kendalls.—Peter Parley, in his Magazine, says, there is scarcely a family in the United States of the name of Kendall, in which there are not individuals having five fingers on one or both hands, beside six toes on each foot.

"*Measures, not Men.*"—Married at Washington, on the 17th August, Mr. Josiah Peck to Miss Amelia Bushel.

[The Providence Journal supposes that the next generation will be *half pecks* and *half-bushels.*]

High Flown Phraseology.—Among all the improvements of the age, none perhaps are more striking than those which have recently been made, and indeed are at present making, in the language of ordinary life. Who, in these days, ever reads of boarding schools? Nobody. They are transformed into academies for boys, and seminaries for girls; the higher classes are "Establishments." A coachmaker's shop is a Repository for Carriages;" a miliner's shop, a "Depot;" a thread-seller's an "Emporium." One buys drugs at a "Medical Hall;" wines of a "Company;" and shoos at a "Mart." Blacking is dispensed from an "Institution;" and meat from a "Purveyor." One would imagine that the word *shop* had become not only contemptible, but had been discovered not to belong to the English language. Now-a-days, all the shops are "Warehouses," or "Places of business;" and you will hardly find a tradesman having the honest hardihood to call himself a shop-keeper. There is now also no such word as that of *tailor*, that is to say, among ears polite. "Clothier" has been discovered to be more elegant, although for our part, the term tailor is every bit as respectable. This new mode of paraphrasing the language of ordinary life, however ridiculous it may in some intances be, is not half so absurd as the newspaper fashion of using high flown terms in speaking of very common-place occurrences. For instance, instead of reading that after a ball the company did not go away till day-light, we are told that the joyous groupe continued tripping on the light fantastic toe until Sol gave them warning to depart. If one of the company happened on his way to tumble into a ditch, we should be informed that "his foot slipped, and he was immersed in the liquid element." A good supper is described as making the "tables groan with every delicacy of the season." A crowd of briefless lawyers, unbeneficed clergymen, and half-pay officers, are enumerated as a "host of fashion" at a watering place, where we are also informed that ladies, instead of taking a dip before breakfast, "plunge themselves fearlessly into the bosom of Neptune."

A sheep killed by lightning is a thing unheard of: the animal may be destroyed by the electric fluid, but, even then, we should not be told that it was dead: we should be informed that "the vital spark had fled forever." If the carcase were picked up by a carpenter or shoemaker, we never should hear that a journeyman tradesman had found it: we should be told that its remains had been discovered by an "operative artizan." All little girls, be their faces ever so plain, pitted, or pitiable, if they appear at a public office to complain of robbery or ill-treatment, are invariably "intelligent and interesting." If they have proceeded very far in crime, they are called "unfortunate females."—Child-murder is elegantly termed "infanticide;" and when it is punished capitally, we hear, not that the unnatural mother was hanged, but that "the unfortunate culprit underwent the last sentence of the law, and was launched into eternity." No person reads in the newspapers that a house has been burned down—he perhaps will find "that the house fell a sacrifice to the flames." In an account of a launch, not that the ship went off the slip without any accident, but that "she glided securely and majestically into her native element;" the said native element being one in which the said ship never was before. To send for a Surgeon, if one's leg is broke, is out of the question: a man indeed may be "despatched for medical aid." There are now no public singers at tavern dinners: they are the "professional gentlemen;" and actors are all "professors of the histrionic art." Widows are scarce; they are all "interesting relicts;" and as for nursery maids, they are now a-days universally transformed into "young persons who superintend the junior branches of the family."

Chamber's Journal.

Charleston, Sept. 9.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—The late Gale did not extend into the interior as far as Midway on the Rail Road, and was not violent along the coast South of Charleston, as far as we have heard, though it has much injured the crops on James' Island, and other places immediately adjacent; but we regret to state that our advices from Georgetown and the Cooper River plantations are very disastrous.

On Cooper River the Storm was accompanied by a high freshet; the crops are ruinously injured from the head of Rice cultivation down; and we have heard of several gentlemen having lost their entire crops, and others the greater part.

Subjoined is all that we have yet learned from Georgetown and its vicinity:

Extract of a letter dated 5th inst. from Georgetown.

The schr. John Stoney, Capt. Lehue, went ashore with 3400 bushels rough Rice, and will probably be lost. The brig Francis Ann, ashore below. Sloop Exchange, Capt. Runcinman, is lost. The schr. Comet, from New York, with about 40 hhds. Sugar and Coffee, sunk at the wharf; no lives or houses lost at North Island, but fears of loss of lives at North Inlet are entertained. The tide one foot higher than the eventful gale of 1822.

Another letter of same date confirms the above account of the high tide, and says that the loss of the Cotton and Rice crops will be fully one half.

An extract of a letter from Lower South Santee, about 6 miles below the Ferry, states, "that the tide had overflowed the fields, and broken down the banks; that it is impossible as yet to calculate the extent of the damage, but it is probable that all of the young Rice will be destroyed."

In a learned notice of "*Measures, Weights and Money,*" by Col. Pasley, Royal Engineer, F. R. S. &c. just published in London, the author pays the following tribute to our distinguished fellow citizen, John Q. Adams:

"I cannot, however, pass over the labors of former writers, without acknowledging in particular the benefit which I have derived, whilst investigating the historical part of my subject, from a book printed at Washington, in 1821, as an official Report upon Weights and Measures, made by a distinguished American statesman, Mr. John Q. Adams, to the Senate of the United States, of which he was afterwards President. This author has thrown more light into the history of our old English Weights and Measures than all former writers upon the same subject; and his views of historical facts, even when occasionally in opposition to the Reports of our own Parliamentary Committees, appear to me to be the most correct. For my own part, I confess that I do not think that I could have seen my way into the history of English Weights and Measures, in the feudal ages, without his guidance."

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SENTINEL.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

When the first number of this periodical was issued, the public were informed that the subscription list must be greatly enlarged to justify the prosecution of the enterprise. The publisher takes pleasure in acknowledging the strong disposition which has since been manifested to patronise the work, and is much gratified in being able to announce that a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained to admit of its being continued. Early in October, the second number will appear. In the mean time, it is desirable that others who intend patronising the Messenger, should send in their names as speedily as possible, in order that some definite idea may be formed as to the future number of copies which will be required to be issued.

The arrangements which have been made for having the paper properly conducted, leave no doubt on the mind of the Publisher that its columns will always be well filled. He cannot, however, forbear to remark, that his efforts to furnish matter of a varied and attractive character, may be more effectual, if those who are competent to do so, not only in Virginia, but the other southern states, will aid him with contributions. All must desire to raise up a literary character for the south,—and all who are capable of doing so, will, it is hoped, furnish their quota of matter.

Communications from those who wish to subscribe to the work, or to forward matter for publication, will be addressed to

THOMAS W. WHITE.
Richmond, Va.

☞ Editors of newspapers disposed to forward the views of the Publisher, will oblige him by giving this notice an insertion in their paper.

Sept. 3, 1834.

THE SHORT TAILED DOG.

Fritz Kruckenberg, a Dutchman from Schoharie, on a certain time, passing along Broadway, beheld, on the door step of one of the sixty-three John Smiths, a large, long-sided dog with a very short tail. Whereupon Fritz stepped up to the door, and applying a huge hand to the knocker, gave a thundering rap. A servant came to the door, and the Dutchman asked him,

'Be dish de house von Mishter Schmidt?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'Ish he to home"

'Yes, sir, he's at dinner—please to walk in'

'I can't shtay to walk in—I wants to see Mishter Schmidt, if he'll just come to de door a minute.'

The servant went in; but presently returned and said his master had not yet done dinner, and wished the gentleman to walk in. Fritz declined; he said he was in a great hurry, and insisted upon seeing Mr. Smith at the door immediately. The latter complied; and as soon as the Dutchman saw him, he said,

'Be's you Mishter Schmidt?'

'Certainly.'

'Be dish yourn dog?'

'Yes.'

'He ish a fine lookin dog, all but——'

'Is that all you have to say"

'O no, Mishter Schmidt, dat is not all, I be's got more yet. De dog, he ish fine lookin dog, all but his tail, which is altogedder too short'

'Too short! Do you call me away from my dinner to tell me that, you scoundrel?'

'Be cool, Mishter Schmidt, be cool—and den I will dell you what I advise you to do, and dat ish, eider to pull out yourn dog's tail a leetle furder zo ash to be respectable, oder elsh dat you drive it up clean out of zight. Dat ish all I hash to zay—and zo goot by t'ye, Mishter Schmidt.'

N. Y. Trans.

The Official journalist has been s... ed," at the Treasury, that "... (the T... ry) has on hand, subject to draught, ... eight and ten millions of dollars." ... to draught, is it? But, *will it* ... *drawing?* That is the test. If it ... has the Government turned ... transport specie? And why are ... and Majors travelling about the country ... extra allowances, to get Government ... cashed? At this moment, when the Gov... ment is drawing checks on its deposites ... at Natchez and New Orleans, the notes ... those banks cannot be converted into ... able funds in this District at a less ... than at the rate of ten dollars loss upon ... hundred. Is that the way in which the Go... vernment has been wont to meet its engage... ments to its creditors? The Government ... may have ten millions *subject* to draught ... but of that amount there are millions which ... it cannot command by drawing ... were not so, why is it, *though* Government ... has hundreds of thousands of dollars on ... at Cincinnati, that it is sending specie, ... der guard, over land to Pittsburg, and ... thence to Cincinnati by water.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our readers all remember the famous ... *trenchment Report* of 1828, by a committee ... of the House of Representatives. The ... port constituted the grand lever which ... Jackson party in Congress mainly relied ... for completing the overthrow of the ... istration of Mr. Adams, and the result ... ed the correctness of their calculations ... of all the measures adopted by the ... there was perhaps not one which was more ... effective in producing that state of public ... delusion which crowned its efforts with ... cess. The committee that made the report ... consisted of seven members, and of the ... whole number there are probably not more ... than two of them who would not now disa... vow the correctness of that stupendous fab... ric of imposture. We say this remark ... without any design of impugning the sincer... ity of any of the members who sanctioned ... the report. But, so it is: most of them have ... seen cause to change their opinion on the ... subject, and have become convinced of the ... error which they then committed.

An instance of this self conviction of the ... wrong done in that report having just met ... our view, has led to those remarks. Mr. ... (since Governor) Hamilton, of South Caro... na, it will be recollected, was the chairman ... of the committee, and, it is understood, drew ... up the report. He it was that both laun... and fired the great gun. We find by the ... last Richmond Whig what his present opin... ion is of that, his and his associates' celeb... brated production. The editor of the Whig ... states that he has, *within a few months,* re... ceived a letter *from Governor Hamilton* ... confessing that *the transaction (the appoint...* ment of Mr. Pleasants to carry despatches ... to Buenos Ayres) which in the report is ... alleged to be one of the "most flagrant ex... amples of abuse" under the administration of ... Mr. Adams, was, "angelic purity, to which ... has been [since] done by those who profited ... to reform and retrench all abuses."

The Nat. Gazette in noticing the death of ... the Rev. Dr. G. T. Bedell, thus concludes: ... "It is scarcely to be supposed that with such ... dispositions and such piety as were possessed ... by Dr. Bedell, his social circle could fail ... to be peculiarly interesting. Gentle manners, warm affections, sprightly friendships ... were there in a degree scarcely ever known ... in our darkened world. His wife was the ... highest and most cherished friend and confident, his children feared only to grieve ... him, and his friends crowded around him ... with a full assurance of a welcome as ... warm and sincere. It was indeed impossible to enter his domestic circle without seeing how much its enjoyments were heightened and purified by the sacred spirit of the ... head, and the habitual kindness of its ... mates. His widowed wife and his orphan ... children have lost not only their stay, but ... their preceptor and companion. Yet if they ... mourn they have the certainty of his happiness to console, and his bright example to ... support them. They are the legacy of a ... righteous man, and will they not partake ... in the promise that they shall not be deserted."

From the Episcopal Recorder.

The remains of Dr. Bedell were brought ... to this city on Sunday. On Tuesday afternoon a large assemblage attended at his late ... residence to accompany his remains to the ... house appointed for all living." Among those ... were Bishops White and Onderdonk, of this ... Diocese, and Bishop Moore, of Virginia, ... near and attached relative of the deceased. ... A large number of the clergy of this Diocese, together ... with several from other Dioceses, together ... with ministers of other denominations were ... also present. Besides the long train of ... mourners the street was lined with silent ... spectators, and St. *Andrew's Church,* to ... which the corpse was borne by the Vestry, ... was filled to overflowing. The burial ser... vice was read by the Rev. Dr. Tyng. We ... have never listened to it on an occasion of ... greater interest and solemnity. Many of us ... who have heard the living instructions of the ... servant of God, whose mortal remains were ... brought into the sanctuary on this occasion, ... recall to mind his faithful counsels; and ... all who witnessed the solemn scene, seem ... from their hearts, "Let me die the death of ... the righteous, and let my last end be like ... his."

Wesleyan University at Middletown.—The annual Commencement of this Institution was celebrated on Wednesday. ... Number of graduates, 8. The degree of ... D. D. was conferred on Rev. Stephen Olin, ... President of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and Rev. Jabez Hunting of the ... Wesleyan Connection in England.

Retrenchment and Reform.—The Secretary of War has recently stricken off ... cent per mile from the travelling allowance ... of the Officers of the Army! Patriotic ... g-i-o-u-s!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Henry Humphreys, of Guilford County, has purchased the Cotton Factory in the vicinity of this place, lately owned by Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. with a design to make considerable additions to the establishment. We most heartily wish Mr. Humphreys success in the undertaking. There is not probably, in all the Southern Country, a more eligible location for an establishment of this kind. The raw material can be obtained at the spot, and fabrics and wrought materials disposed of to almost any extent, in like manner. An establishment of this kind, commenced and executed under the fair prospects which at present themselves to the State, in the immediate accomplishment of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road, may be considered as the beginning of a new era in the political and moral condition of North Carolina.

Let the people be enlightened upon these things, and they will *will it so to be done.*

The Gold Bribe.—The tools of the Administration are endeavoring to make the scarcity of the Gold Coin: and vainly suppose that the attention may be diverted from the pernicious doctrines of the *Protest*, by these *monetary arguments.* They are like an old granny, attempting to prevail on some stubborn child to take a nauseous drug—here, my boy, only swallow this, and you shall be one of these "Hard Democrats"—the "Yellow Boys." Swallow the Proclamation—the Bill—Protest—Van Buren, and all, and you may have (if you can give good Bank Notes for them) gold Eagles and half Eagles, without the *Cap of Liberty*, or "*E pluribus unum.*" to gingle in your pockets. Was there ever such foolery? Jackson can change even the relative value of gold.

If it had been compatible with the infallibility of the Cabinet to take council from the experience of others, they could have learned the absurdity of any law to determine the relative value of metals. Philip of France, adulterated the *Livre* of Charlemagne by mixing with it one-third alloy, but still called it a *Livre;* but the *Livre* of Philip would not purchase as much as that of Charlemagne by one-third. And just so with Audrew's New Eagles—they will not purchase as much as the Old Ones, by precisely so much as they are deficient in the *gold.* And it is a great mistake to suppose that they can even be *forced* into circulation, while the local Banks continue to issue small notes. Yet, the cry is, Jackson! Gold! "Hard Democrats"—"Yellow Boys." Jackson has put down the Bank! Jackson has put into circulation *gold money.* Surely, one might conclude from the great stir made about Gold, that it could be had for nothing; and all the Jackson men, at once, had their pockets lined with it! The truth is, it is all *humbug;* the last convulsive throe of expiring Jacksonism—a desperate effort to cover the sins of the Administration with a *handful* of gold. Surely the advocates of unlimited power must think the People of the United States are mere children, whose attention may, at any time, be drawn off from more serious subjects by giving them a TOY. But the scheme will not go down in North Carolina. The People of this State see through the trick, and will treat it with the contempt it merits. We have no doubt little doubt, that the next Legislature of the State will show, too plainly perhaps for some, what the views of North Carolinians are on the general policy of the present administration.

Capt. Theophilus Hunter has been appointed by the President, and David W. Stone, Esq. Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The next Presidency.—We are convinced from every indication, that unless the North takes an early stand on the subject of the next Presidency, it will be almost impossible to prevent the election from devolving upon the House of Representatives. Mr. Van Buren, it is admitted, will be the candidate of the exclusive Jackson party. New England, unless she is anticipated, will also bring forward her candidate, who will not be acceptable to the Southern States. The consequence will be, that a third candidate will be started in the South; and where so many 'Richmonds in the field,' it is almost certain no election can be made by the people, and the result above alluded to, which is so much to be deprecated, must necessarily ensue.

But, if the South will act promptly in the matter—if they will adopt measures for bringing forward a candidate in opposition to the "their apparent"—we are confident that the New England States will forego their claims and rally round our nomination. They will do this, from a thorough conviction of the necessity which exists for a union of all who believe alike upon the fundamental principles which are now at stake. In the language of their great champion, Mr. Webster, they feel that "it will be time enough to settle *minor* differences, when the Constitution shall be rescued and our liberties restored." But should the North commit itself by a nomination, it cannot be expected to abandon its candidate for the sake of harmony. Hence the necessity of early action on the part of the South.

We throw out this suggestion for consideration, and will take occasion again to advert to the subject. In the mean time, we hope the Press throughout the whole South will stir the matter, in order that public sentiment, touching the expediency of the step proposed, may be fully and unequivocally developed.

As we consider North Carolina now fairly relieved from the controlling influence of Jacksonism, we hope she will not stop short in her career until she shall have reformed her fundamental law—the State Constitution—and made liberal provision for Internal Improvement.

The last Legislature is charged—we think somewhat unjustly—with having been the most useless that ever assembled under our free Government. We hope the next will wipe away the reproach, by doing much that will be remembered, for many generations, with pride and exultation.

The election of a Senator is certainly a matter of no small moment, especially at this crisis of our public affairs; and the members should be careful to elect no one whose talents are humble, whose integrity and patriotism are doubtful, or whose political prinples are not known to be adverse to every species of unconstitutional power. But this election, important as it is, ought not to absorb the other great matters that we have indicated.

We wish to see North Carolinians fixed as snugly and comfortably at home, and attracting, when abroad, at least as much attention, as the citizens of any other State in the Confederacy.—*Salis. Carolinian.*

Tremendous Fresh.—We have just been visited by the most destructive Fresh, that *ever* occurred in this section of country.—Much Rain had fallen previous to Thursday last, but on that night it rained in torrents, without a moment's intermission, in consequence of which, the water courses rose to an unprecedented height. There is scarcely a Mill or a Bridge standing within the distance we have heard from, and the injury done to the Crops and Stock is immense. The long drouth had previously burnt up the high lands, and our main dependence for bread was upon the low lands. *This* hope is now blasted, and we fear that we shall have pinching times next Summer.

For several days, travelling was out of the question. Stages could neither go or come, though the drivers made various attempts to force their way.

We fear that the Flood has been general, and anxiously await intelligence from those sections watered by large Streams.

Ral. Register.

Freshet.—For several days previous to Thursday last, much rain had fallen in this section of country, and the earth was well saturated with water. During the whole of that night the wind blew a violent gale and the rain fell in torrents until about sunrise, when the wind moderated and the clouds passed away. The consequences of this storm are very disastrous. The crops of corn and tobacco are greatly injured, especially on the rivers and smaller streams. We are unprepared to make any estimate of the damage sustained by the destruction of the growing crops, but it is immense.—A large number of Bridges, Milldams, &c. were broken up and carried off.—Among those we have heard of are:—Taylor's, Dickinson's, and Canady's bridges over Tar River; the new bridge over Fishing creek; the Harrisburg bridge; one over Nuttbush, one over Island creek; three over Grassy creek, &c. These, we learn, were washed away or rendered entirely useless; and besides almost every other bridge in the county were more or less damaged.

Mr. Canady's new mill on Tar river, was carried away by the violence of the flood together with several hundred bushels of wheat and other property. Mr. Sneed's dam, Col. T. I. Hicks' dam, and Mr. Jasper Hicks' dam were washed away. We are unable to give further details at present.

We have conversed with no inhabitant of the county who remembers to have witnessed so destructive a freshet. It will require many thousand dollars to cover the loss to the county and to individuals.

Oxford Examiner.

Improvement of the Neuse.—On the 19th ultimo, the second day of Wayne County Court, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of that county was held, for the purpose of adopting measures with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Neuse River. Gabriel Sherard, Esq. was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. James B. Whitfield, Secretary. A number of resolutions were adopted, which evinces a determined and enterprising spirit. They declare that the citizens of Wayne can, at no very considerable labor and expense, make the boat navigation of the river, through that county, comparatively easy and safe; that an appropriation from the funds of the county should be made for the purchase of the necessary tackle and machinery; and that the citizens of Wayne will voluntarily contribute labor to effectuate their object. Wm. D. Mosely, Esq. of Lenoir, being present, addressed the meeting at some length on the benfits that might result to the State, as well as the town of Waynesborough and the adjacent country, from the contemplated improvement. The proceedings then closed on the adoption of a resolution requesting the co-operation of the counties of Lenoir, Johnston, and Craven. We hope the citizens of those counties will persevere in these measures, and not suffer them to end in smoke, like many other projects of improvement, in different sections of the State, which have been warmly recommended, largely discussed, and even gravely legislated upon, and which, at the expense of half a column or so, we might enumerate.—*Ral. Star.*

Health of Savannah.—We congratulate our fellow citizens, (says the Georgian) that there is no cause of alarm for the Health of our city. Medical gentlemen still concur in the opinion that there is no tendency to Cholera in their practice in the city, and the reports of our Board of Health fully sustain their assertion—*No case exists in the city.* We have great cause of thankfulness that a disease so fatal in its character has not been suffered to approach us. If the cases in the country are Cholera, the disease has not exhibited any disposition to become *epidemic.*

Bank of the State.—On to-morrow, this Institution commences its operations, and under the most favorable auspices. The Bank being based upon a *substantial* capital, it will be prepared at all times to redeem its Notes with Specie, or with what may be considered by the Note-holder as its equivalent. Its management has been committed to those who have a positive interest in its concerns—to men of business—men, whose pursuits have led them to make themselves conversant with the nature of Banking operations; whose views, while we hope they will be of an enlarged character, will at the same time, we are confident, be controlled by sober judgment and sound discretion.

The Bank will discount only what is termed "business paper"—that is, all loans will be required to be paid in four equal instalments of 88 days each. *Special* loans for a term not exceeding six months, will also be made by the Directors in their discretion, but all such loans must be paid in full, at maturity. For the information of persons residing at a distance, we subjoin the form of the Note adopted by the Institution:

DOLLS.

Raleigh, ——— 183

Eighty-eight days after ——— we ——— Principal, and ——— Securities, promise to pay to Charles Dewey, Cashier, or order ——— Dollars for value received, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

Raleigh Register.

The Schooner Portrait of and from this port, bound to Hayti, with a cargo of Rice, Lumber and Shingles, was discovered on the morning after the gale off the Inlet. The Pilots boarded her and found her decks swept, hold full of water, and not a soul on board.—Nothing is yet known as to the fate of the crew.—*Wilmington Press.*

Charleston, September 10.

THE CHOLERA.

Extract from a letter written on the Plantation of Major Wightman, near Savannah, dated 7th inst.

"I was in hopes that by this time, I would have been able to furnish you with the good news of the Cholera leaving us, but I am sorry, to state, that it still rages, but not so violent as at first. A great many of the cases are very moderate, and easily subdued, but a few cases have been very violent, terminating in 4 hours.—One negro was taken with the disease and died in the Pine land, about three or four miles from the Plantation, and had not been on it for three months previous to his death.—The number of new cases since last report have been 10, of which 5 have died. Total of cases since the commencement of the disease, 53—deaths 18."

The Cholera.—A letter from Dr. Cuyler, of Savannah, who had been called to Mr. Merchant's plantation, on Savannah River, was received yesterday. He states that he found one negro dead, another so far gone that he died immediately after his arrival—and another very sick, and who also died, notwithstanding the utmost exertions to save him. Another case, but of a milder form, occurred subsequently.

On Mr. Young's plantation, adjoining the above, two deaths had taken place. And on a third plantation, there were two new cases.

These places are all in the vicinity of Major Wightman's, with the exception that Major W. plants on the *main*, the others on Islands towards the South Carolina side.

Indiana.—The final returns of the election for Governor of this State give to Noah Noble, the Whig candidate, a majority of 9,622 votes. From private sources we learn that the political warfare carried on against the Governor by the placemen, contractors, &c. during the canvass, was of the most unrelenting character. Almost a year ago they sent out orders for a party Convention, which assembled accordingly in December last, and nominated a candidate in opposition to Mr. Noble's re-election. This nomination they sustained with all the power in their hands, and, in pursuit of their ends, it is averred, even deprived Mr. Noble of the benefit of the mails in keeping up communication with his friends! His circulars, in reply to his opponents, were detained or intercepted, and destroyed, to such an extent, that he was obliged to employ horsemen, and despatch them with his letters in different directions, and his friends were obliged to do the same to communicate with him.—These facts, extraordinary as they appear, are vouched for to us in such a manner that we cannot doubt them. This is "bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections," with a vengeance.—*Nat. Intell.*

Gov. Duncan, the Governor elect of the State of Illinois, being at Paterson (N. J.) a few days ago, was waited upon by a number of gentlemen, who gave him a hasty collation. After a toast complimentary to him, he gave the following sentiment:

"The Freedom of Elections—When the people of the United States shall look to the *White House* for the nomination of a successor to the Presidency, there will be an end to their liberties."

We said, as our readers may remember, that he was against the Heir Apparent of the present dynasty.—*Nat. Int.*

The Pennsylvanian, a Jackson print, of Saturday, in order to account for the loss of the liberty cap on the new coin, says:

"When a Roman dischared his slave from Bondage, he put a cap on his head to denote that he was *no longer* a slave."

That is, says the United States Gazette, we believe, pretty nearly the fact: and we are hence to infer that Gen. Jackson, thinking he has reduced the people to slavery, orders the *cap* to be taken from the national emblem, to denote that they are *no longer* free.

The number of emigrants for America, sailed from Liverpool, during the quarter ending July 1st, was 11,625.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10.

Public Health.—All changes of weather, it is said, aggravate Cholera. Hence perhaps the increase to day.

The Board of Health report that during the last 24 hours there have been reported to them 30 deaths by Cholera.

In the city practice generally,		20 deaths.
Duane street	Hospital,	7
Greenwich	do,	1
Bellevue	do,	2
	Total,	30

At New York, from Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, to Monday at the same hour, 66 deaths were reported to the City Inspector, of which 37 were stated to be of cholera. The number of deaths by the same disorder reported by the Board of Health, for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, was 22.

The Cotton Crop.—But a short time since, and from every section of the country, the most cheering accounts reached us in relation to the cotton crops. Within the last two or three weeks, however, things to the South of us, have assumed a different aspect. Alabama in particular, (we learn from private letters) is suffering severely from various causes. An unprecedented drought in some parts, and the worm and catterpillar in others, are making, and have already made an almost total destruction.

In our own neighborhood, we are happy to state, that in very few instances have such misfortunes befallen us; on the contrary, the crops are generally good.—*Camden Jour.*

AUGUSTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Cotton.—27 square bales from the plantation of Saml. Douse, Esq. of Burke County, were sold this morning, for 14⅜. We quote old from 11 to 13½. Stock less than 1000 bales.

The Cotton Crops, says the Milledgeville Journal of the 3d, are at last, we fear, to be cut short. Information has been had, as we understand, from various quarters of the State, that the worm is making fearful ravages.

Tallahassee, August 30.

We are happy in being able to state that the cotton crop is very promising and little or no apprehension exist of any injury from the Catterpiller. Unless some unforeseen accident should happen to blast the present prospects of the planter, this will be the most productive year since the settlement of the country. Very little sickness of a dangerous nature has been experienced either in this city or neighborhood.

City of Buffalo.—The census of the city of the lakes has just been completed, and its present population ascertained to be 12,501. In 1830, the United States census estimated the village at 6,353. Increase in 4 years, 6,148—almost one hundred per cent. It is doubtless increasing more rapidly in proportion to its size, than any other village or city in this state.

Amos Kendall.—Gen. Duff Green, is now publishing in numbers, a sketch of the life of Amos Kendall, at this time, we understand, on a visit to this city, probably with the view of making arrangements for preventing the defeat of Sutherland. The conclusion of the second number is as follows:

Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. Clay's vote for Adams, the fruitful source of Kendall's subsequent warfare upon him, was given in January, 1825; yet as late as October 11th, 1826, Mr. Kendall wrote to Mr. Clay, "whatever course I may feel constrained to take in relation to the administration generally, *I trust I shall not be the means, or the occasion of casting any imputation* UPON YOUR INTEGRITY OR HONOR." Who could have believed that this same Amos Kendall should afterwards become the bosom friend and control the administration of Andrew Jackson. He is the bitter reviler and hired calumiator of Henry Clay!! In my next I will explain how he became so. *It will be seen that at the very moment that he was negociating with Mr. Clay for a salary of* $1500 *as the price of his* removal to Washington for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Clay against these "SLANDERS *which were afloat against him,*" he was negociating with *me,* for a *stipulated sum which I paid him,* to remain in Frankfort to assail Mr. Clay."

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 12½. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, $1 10 a 1 20. Flour, 5 a 50 dollars. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

A Baptist Camp Meeting, and the Cape Fear Baptist Association, will commence on the 9th of October next, at Cedar Creek nine miles below Fayetteville.

September 16. 3tg.

H. HORN

INFORMS the public that his Fall and Winter supply of GROCERIES, &c. have been received. Particulars in next Observer. *Sept.* 16.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 12, 1834.

Pork! Pork! Pork!

NOW receiving by Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 bbls. prime Pork, (New York inspection,) for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

September 16. 2tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Temperance meeting, held at Cane Creek, in Orange County, August 16, 1834, the following Resolution was introduced by the Hon. John Long, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society sincerely regret the death of WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, of Fayetteville, who was a useful, eminent, and liberal member of the Temperance Society.

It was also

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be published in the Greensboro' Patriot, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer, and that a copy be sent to the Family of the deceased.

JESSE HARGRAVE, R. Sec'y.
Of Pleasant Hill Tem. Society.
ROB'T WOODY, Cor. Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PAMELA.

At the modern *Capo Colonni* or Cape of the Pillars, at the extreme Southern point of Attica, a neat tombstone is raised in honor of our Heroine. It was erected by the Officers of a U. S. vessel by whom she was rescued from the Mainotes, a pirating race who still infest the coast of Peloponnesas; they live after the ancient Greek way, by robbing their neighbours and murdering them. The young lady was wounded in the contest, of which she soon died.

Sweetly the moon-light glimmers o'er
The mantled tower, ne'er viewed before
But when the sun in clearer day
Shows where each niche and cornice lay;
And every line that marks its height,
And every arch that gives new light,
And not the humblest stone that is by
Escapes the wondering gazers eye—
The moon now with its thin gray light,
Obscures these humbler things from sight;
So but to trace as 'twere the shade
These humbler things by day had made—
But still can be marked the height that is sent
From the strong arched base of its battlement.

Not for a scene of pale moon-light,
Had Iret wandered forth at night,
Nor to list to the bird, so desolate
It sung, as tho' it lacked its mate.
"She has not come—I see no form,
No light foot-step I hear,
This night me-thinks can brood no storm,
So little cloud can scarce cause fear.
Then why not come—may be she is nigh"
And "Pamela" faintly he cried,
And "Pamela" echo replied,
And still, and pale, and silently
He stood and gazed, and tried to make
Her form of moon-beams through the brake,
Until his very eye-lids ache.
A whispering voice—the tread of feet,
A moment more and they shall meet,—
'Tis past, and resting on his arm
She has discarded all alarm.
The lovers now in hastening gait,
And by the moon's uncertain light,
And stars, I ween, that shine too bright
Had hied them where the white sails wait.
The opposite shore is now in view,
And the blue wave curled as onward flew
The little bark, urged by the breeze
As it whispered louder to the nodding trees.
And as the murmuring, rippling wave
Reached the sea-nymphs pearly cave
The mossy rocks among,
In sport they rouse them from their sleep
As 'twere a storm—and round them peep,
And chant their Ocean song.

A boat's length more and they would reach
The vines grown from the rocky beach;
Their curling tendrils bent and dipt,
Their flowering heads and lightly sipt
The passing stream, as the breeze swept o'er,
Then gained their place they had before.
But 'tis oft that the adder is coiled 'neath the rose,
Seeking the time to dart on its foes.
Here a pirating Mainote band,
As they watched the bark had taken their stand,
And springing forth in their light *caique,*
They dart on their prey with scimitar bright,
As to glut with a famishing appetite
So eager, they have nought to speak.
More timid prey had Mainotes seen,
So found they Iret now I ween;
For many a fold of felt he cleft,
As two of his foes of life bereft
With gaping sculls fell low.
For he before had stained that steel,
And not a Tartar wished to feel
The strength 'twere well to know.
But what can force of one avail
Where great in numbers foes prevail,
And they too, used to blood?
For tho' he dealt his blows so fast,
'Twas but delaying death at last,
Which came in angriest mood.

For heavy sabre raised on high,
Had parted the face 'tween either eye;
And still tho' life was wanting there
The eyes with wanted lustre glare,
And angry vengeance dart and flash,
Till darkening blood now o'er them dash;
And face before so fair, so bright,
Is now a mangled sick'ning sight—
Pamela too lies by his side,
But awakes to be a Mainotes bride.
And oft as the stars from their hiding place peep
To view their face in the mirrored wave,
Pamela is placed a vigil to keep
Of bark more willing she'd save.

F. N. V.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 6, Steamer John Walker with boat Glasgow in tow, with Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. for L. D. Henry, J. M. Dobbin, Campbell & Prior, George McNeill, J. Huske & Son, Willkings & Co., E. L. & W. Winslow, Jos. Baker, David Shaw, N. & H. P. Peck, J. Munn, Hall & Myrover, H. Horn, Yarbrough & Ray, J. W. Pearce, O. P. Stark, T. Sandford & Co., G. W. McDonald, Thomas Cochran, J. Kyle, C. T. Haigh, I. Blake & Son, and T. J. Jordan, of this place; and for A. McCorquodale, R. A. King, John Munroe, J. H. Grover & Co., Dyer & Wadsworth, Judge Martin, Allen & Kendall, D. C Mebane, Gillespie & Cowan, T. L. Cowan, Cowan & Jenkins, and A. H. Marsh, of the interior.

Also, on the 9th, Steamer John Walker, with boat Glasgow in tow, with Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Dry Goods, &c., for Campbell & Pryor, John Campbell, Duncan McNeill, Jos. Baker, J. M. Dobbin, Willkings & Co., W. S. Latta, John Munn, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, Hybart & Strange, L. D. Henry, Nott & Starr, H. Horn, Gardner & McKethen, Yarbrough & Ray, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for Evans, Horn & Co., T. & J. Young. F. Young, Alexander & Cowan, Wheeler & Burns, Alfred Dockery, and B. Utley, of the interior.

Also, on the 8th, Steamer Henrietta, with tow boat Diligence, (detained below by the freshet,) with Lime, Coffee, box. Goods, barreled Pork, &c., for J. Martine, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co., C. T. Haigh, J. M. Strong, Dr. B. Robinson, E. J. Hale, John McArn, and I. Blake & Son.

DEPARTED, Sept. 8, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton and Feathers, for O. P. Stark, and Charles T. Haigh.

Also, on the 12th, the Henrietta Steamer's boat Diligence, with Cotton, for O. P. Stark.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to September 10.

Brig Frances Sophia from Savannah. Schooner Azora, from Savannah.

FIRE WOOD

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CASH will be paid for ten Cords of good Oak or Hickory wood, to be delivered near the Court House. Proposals to furnish the same, will be received at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1834. 2tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by Col. Samuel T. Hawley, offers for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

For Cash or Country Produce. The HIGHEST market price will be given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

N. B.—Fayetteville Factory Candles sold by wholesale by the Subscriber *only.*

D. S.

Fayetteville, Sept 16, 1834. 2-6w.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

SUGAR.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

10 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

LOTTERY DRAWINGS.

Petersburg Class, No. 12, drew the 30th August, at Alexandria.

59, 38, 69, 66, 10, 24, 7, 73, 18, 14, 68.

Delaware and North Carolina Class, No. 7, drawn 29th August, 1834, at Wilmington, Delaware.

27, 41, 20, 1, 12, 29, 17, 38, 33.

Grand Consolidated, for Internal Improvement of No. Ca. &c., Class No. 16, drew 2d September, at Washington.

23, 30, 72, 58, 56, 10, 15, 8, 37, 67, 62.

Virginia Dismal Swamp Class, No. 17, for 1834, drew 6th September, at Alexandria.

24, 40, 56, 61, 59, 16, 10, 35, 15, 29.

Prizes paid at the Fayetteville Agency.

Next to be drawn, the GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, at the City of Washington, 16th Sept., Class No. 17, for 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

3 Prizes of $10,000 each,
3 do. of 5,000 each,
5 do. of 1,000 each,

Besides a great number of $500, 300's, 250's, 150's, 70's, 50's, 40's, &c. &c.

Tickets $8····Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY, Class No. 18, draws at Alexandria 20th September, 1834.

SUPERB SCHEME.

1 Prize of		25,000	DOLLARS!
1	do	8,000	ditto,
1	do	5,000	ditto,
1	do	4,000	ditto,
1	do	2,500	ditto,
1	do	2,000	ditto,
1	do	1,500	ditto,
10	do each	1,000	ditto,
10	do each	800	ditto,
10	do each	700	ditto,
10	do each	600	ditto,
10	do each	500	ditto,
10	do each	400	ditto,
20	do each	300 and 250	ditto,
52	do each	200, 150 and 100	ditto,
63	do each	80 and 70	ditto,
126	do each	60, 50, 40,	&c.

☞ The Ticket with the 1st drawn No. only will be entitled to $16

2	do	No.	do	15
3	do	No.	do	14
4	do	No.	do	13
5 or 6	do	No.	do	12
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12	do	No.	do	10

This Scheme presents a favorable opportunity for Package investments. We hope our customers will realize our productions in the participation of a portion of the above Capital Prizes.

Tickets $10.—Halves 5.—Quarters 2 50.

Package of 25 Wholes $250
Do " 25 Halves 125
Do " 25 Quarters 62½

A certified copy of a Package will be sent to order on receiving remittance of *one-half* the cost.

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*
JAMES SEAWELL, *Agent.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, at candle light will be sold at the Auction Store of the Subscriber, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Blankets, Cloaks, Stockings, &c.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Consisting of Knives and Forks, Buttons, Gimblets, Shoe-knives, Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

HATS and SHOES.

THOS. SANDFORD & Co., *Auct'rs.*

Sept. 16, 1834.

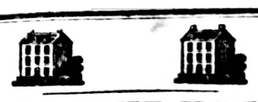
For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the up-per edge of Bladen County. Apply to NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89-*tf.*

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAIHTFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

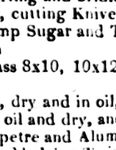
July 30, 1833. 43tf

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

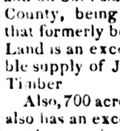
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833 59tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambrie,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix,
10 ditto Porto Rico, } SUGARS.
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet } IRON,
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug. 18, 1834.

N B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-tJan. 1.) A. & R. McK

The Editors of the Salisbury Carolinian and Charlotte Journal are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks and forward their bills to us at Cheraw.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 23d inst., a negro man named VIRGIL, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, very stout and black. He says he belongs to a Mr. Reed, who lives in Alabama, and has been runaway about two years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1834. 99tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspecuc and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8. 82-tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 75tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are variously and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with improvements thereon, consisting of the Town Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, a Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near the mount and about a mile from the Town House with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given on early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-*tf*

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, also a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and *walnut Sideboard*, Secretary and Book Cases, *Dining Tables, Breakfast* and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureau, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Table, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to A. H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C May 12, 1834.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the *purchase of Goods.* He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N*

96tf.

☞The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian and Farmers' Reporter, will please insert this advertisement 6 weeks, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

For Sale or Rent.

THAT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near the Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House of E. Stedman, deceased.

The Subscriber having abandoned the idea of returning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or rent the above property. If sold, possession can be had immediately or at the end of the year, as may best suit the purchaser;—if rented, the 1st of September next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH

August 4, 1834. 96tf

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

August 12, 1834.